



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It follows essentially the plan of the 'Auk' index, except that the subheadings under which the references are arranged are not italicized, while the volumes are indicated by number instead of year and are not printed in heavy-faced type. The use of italic would, we think, have made it easier for the eye to catch the desired reference, but that is a minor point. The compiler has done his work well and is to be congratulated upon the completion of a thankless task, but one that will save time and trouble for hundreds of others who may have occasion in the future to consult these volumes of 'The Condor.' The value of such an index as Mr. Pemberton has prepared is emphasized in a summary of such publications, which appears in 'Notes and News' of the present issue of 'The Auk.'

Besides the Index proper there is a list of persons mentioned in the 'First Ten-Year Index,' but whose names were not there given in full. The missing data have now been supplied largely by Dr. T. S. Palmer and the names now appear in complete form. Such corrected lists almost invariably contain new errors, and we notice in this instance that Dr. W. L. Ralph's name appears as 'Rolph,' while that of Mr. R. P. Sharples has an additional 's.' Both of these were correctly spelled in the first index. It goes without saying that everyone who possesses a file of 'The Condor' must have this volume.—W. S.

Riley on New Birds from Celebes and Java.¹—A further study of the collection of Celebes birds made recently by Mr. H. C. Raven (cf. Auk, 1919, p. 302) has revealed five apparently unnamed forms from that island and one from Java. These are described by Mr. Riley as follows: from Java, *Excalfactoria chinensis palmeri* (p. 93); from Celebes, *Anas superciliosa percna* (p. 93), *Megalurus celebensis* (p. 94), *Dicruropsis montana* (p. 94), *Pachycephala pluviosa* (p. 95), and *Zosterops atrifrons* (p. 95).—W. S.

Chubb on South American Birds.—The second instalment of Mr. Chubb's notes on South American collections in the British Museum² covers all the families from the Grebes to the Raptores of Sharpe's 'Hand List.' It consists mainly of citation of specimens of interest either from locality or condition of plumage, but one form is described as new *Oreophilus ruficollis simonsi* (p. 262) from Challapata, Bolivia.—W. S.

Lonnberg on Hybrid Gulls.—In a recent paper³ Dr. Lonnberg describes some Hybrid Gulls which were bred in the Zoological Garden at Skanses, Sweden, from the crossing of a male *Larus fuscus* and a female

¹ Six New Birds from Celebes and Java. By J. H. Riley. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 32, pp. 93-96, May 20, 1919.

² Notes on Collections of Birds in the British Museum, from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina. Part II. Podicipediformes—Accipitriformes. By Charles Chubb. The Ibis, April, 1919, pp. 256-290.

³ Hybrid Gulls. By Einar Lonnberg. With three plates and six figures in the text. Archiv. for Zoologik. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Band 12, No. 7. pp. 1-22. 1919.

L. leucopterus and also some hybrids between *L. marinus* and *L. glaucus* (= *hyperboreus*) reared at the Zoological Garden at Copenhagen.

Three plates in color of the former hybrids are given, showing them in several stages of plumage, from juvenal to adult, while there are also diagrams of the coloration of the wing tips. In connection with the second hybrid, Mr. H. Winge is quoted as suspecting a hybrid origin for the rare *Larus nelsoni*, and there is a description of a supposed wild hybrid *L. marinus* x *L. glaucus* taken at Upernavik, Greenland.

This paper should be consulted by students of the Laridæ, as it may throw light upon some of the still unsettled problems regarding the relationship of certain species of gulls.—W. S.

Recent Papers by Oberholser.—Six papers by Dr. Oberholser have recently appeared in the 'Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum.' One of these¹ is a review of the species of the genus *Nannus*, comprising our Winter Wren and the common Wren of Europe and their allies. Dr. Oberholser recognizes no less than thirty-six forms of these birds, all of which he regards as subspecies of *N. troglodytes*. The five American species and subspecies of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' will therefore appear as *Nannus troglodytes hiemalis*, etc., if his views are to be followed. Furthermore, his studies of the Alaskan birds leads him to recognize three new forms: *N. t. kiskensis* (p. 228) from Kiska Island, *N. t. tanagensis* (p. 230), Tanaga Island, and *N. t. petrophilus* (p. 232), Unalaska Island.

The birds of the Tambelan Islands, China Sea² form the subject of another paper based upon collections of Dr. W. L. Abbott. Twenty-two species are listed, of which *Orthorhamphus magnirostris scommophorus* (p. 133) is described as new.

Dr. Abbott's collections from Pulo Taya, south eastern Sumatra, are also described by Dr. Oberholser³ ten species being listed, of which *Lamprocorax panayensis richmondi* (p. 272) and *Cinnyris ornata microleuca* (p. 273) are new.

In a revision of the races of the White-collared Kingfisher, *Sauropatis chloris*,⁴ Dr. Oberholser recognizes twenty-four subspecies, the new ones being: *S. c. palmeri* (p. 369), Mt. Salak, Java; *S. c. azela* (p. 377), Engano Island, W. Sumatra; *S. c. chloroptera* (p. 379), Simalur Island; *S. c. amphiryta* (p. 382), Nias Island; and *S. c. hyperpontia* (p. 386), Vate Island, New Hebrides.

¹ Notes on the Wrens of the Genus *Nannus* Billberg. By Harry C. Oberholser. Proc. U. S. National Museum, Vol. 55, pp. 223-236. 1919.

² The Birds of the Tambelan Islands, South China Sea. By Harry C. Oberholser. Ibid., pp. 129-143.

³ Notes on Birds Collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott on Pulo Taya, Berhala Strait, South-eastern Sumatra. By Harry C. Oberholser. Ibid., pp. 267-274.

⁴ A Revision of the Subspecies of the White-collared Kingfisher, *Sauropatis chloris* (Boddaë). By Harry C. Oberholser. Ibid., pp. 351-395.